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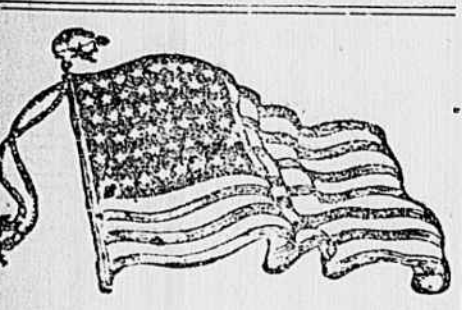
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TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1921.



Thus Far, but No Further

VIRGINIA accepted the eighteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, which conferred upon Congress power to regulate what had been reserved to the States.

Virginia accepted the nineteenth amendment, which deprived the States of their control over their own suffrage.

Both of these amendments are facts accomplished. They have been written into the Constitution as a part and parcel of our fundamental law, and there they will remain. Even if any considerable number of people, or even of States, believed it desirable to undo what has been done, there would be no chance in a thousand of success crowning their efforts to undo them. So, then, in this or any future discussions of the powers of the Federal government in contradistinction from the powers of the States let it be understood that the past is closed, and it is to the future that Virginia and other States are looking.

Virginia has seen its rights reserved to it under the Constitution invaded by the Federal government. It accepts the results and stands by them loyally. It has gone thus far, but it will go no further.

In the past Virginia has fought, sometimes alone, sometimes with the support of its sister States of the South. Now leadership and assistance are coming from an unexpected source. They are coming from the North. Wisconsin has sensed the danger of continued Federal usurpation of the rights of the States, and it has raised its voice in strident warning. It has done more. Through its Legislature, in the form of a joint resolution, it has called upon the several States to request that Congress assemble a "convention for the purpose of proposing such amendment, or amendments, having for its, or their, purpose the preservation of the self-governing rights of the States." It would have such an amendment "more specifically define the powers of the Federal government."

Some persons may incline to look with suspicion upon the proposed amendment, inasmuch as the source of its origin is in Wisconsin, which has been tainted with La Folletteism. But the fact remains that Wisconsin is one of the great clear-thinking, progressive States, and it is apparent that the inauguration of this movement is at least indirectly the product of that soundly independent school of thought which centers about the University of Wisconsin, where keen thinking and free speaking are fundamentals.

In this prospective battle, in which a Northern State comes over and ranges itself beside Virginia and takes the lead toward defining, under the Constitution, the powers of the Federal government, Virginia will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with Wisconsin and all the other States that have seen their prerogatives vanish under the weight of the Federal hand. Its first step will be to join in the Wisconsin call for a convention, and the General Assembly, when it convenes, should not hesitate in its duty.

The increasing centralization of power in Washington is insidious. No amendments due process of law. Bonuses, as the Wisconsin resolution points out, are effective means. By such methods it is "undermining the self-governing rights of the States and making the national government supreme, even as to the minor details of legislation." Meanwhile, the overhead expenses and extravagance of the Federal government assume such staggering proportions that it may be doubted if for every dollar the State receives in Federal bonuses it does not pay more than a dollar in Federal taxation.

By this and other methods Washington is dipping into the reserved powers of the States, and the flag of national domination has been raised as a standard in place of the self-reliant flag of home rule. The inspiration of a great nation no longer comes from the people, but rather issues from the top by national edict.

"The day of awakening has arrived," continues the Wisconsin voice, "and the growing power of the national government must be further curtailed by specific constitutional amendment clearly defining the powers of Congress."

That is sound Americanism, such as in-

spired the hearts of the founding fathers who wrote the Compact of Union. It is the kind of Americanism for which Virginia always has stood, the kind for which it stands now. It welcomes Wisconsin to the same standard, and is prepared to battle with it for a return to the Constitution and to the real American principles in the government of this republic.

Virginia has gone thus far, but it will go no further without a fight for the preservation of its authority as a self-governing unit.

Head-On With the Facts

THE Knox peace resolution apparently has reached the stage of indefinite postponement in the House. This was the logical thing to do after the decision of the Harding administration to be represented on the supreme council and the reparations commission. Passage of the resolution with these settlements still pending naturally would bring about complications that would make their solution more difficult. Moreover, postponement of the resolution seems to be with the full concurrence of the State Department and the White House.

It also has been disclosed that House leaders differ from the Senate leaders on the form the resolution should take. The former have insisted on changing its form so that the repeal of the declaration of war of April, 1917, would be avoided. Such differences pointed to a contest between the two branches and a controversy in the conference stage. In that event, it is likely that the President would have to intervene as party leader to effect a compromise. So it may be taken for granted that the House attitude has been inspired all along by the White House. "It begins to appear," says the Springfield Republican, "that the President has been so far developed by actual contact with the realities of the situation that he is keen for no Knox resolution, past, present or future. His illusions as a Senator and a candidate are being speedily dissipated by head-on collisions with facts."

True, he is under promise to approve a peace resolution as soon as it reaches the White House, but, as stated, some of his illusions as to the wisdom of such action at the present time have been dispelled, and apparently he has made up his mind that the resolution shall not reach him until he is good and ready. The indefinite postponement of the resolution will enable him to escape the embarrassment of the withdrawal of the small American army from the Rhine.

Important, if Not Decisive

IT is not to be assumed that the decision of the Harding administration to participate in the peace councils of Europe and the re-establishment of that contact which a Republican Foreign Relations Committee vetoed more than a year ago means that all pending issues abroad will be settled immediately; that a solution for the reparations and disarmament problems will be found overnight, or that either the allied powers or Germany will look to American representatives for an answer to all questions.

That is far too much to hope for. The knot has been too securely tied, the tangle is too complete for any such lightning-like result. But favorable reactions may be confidently expected from American partnership in the peace processes. Germany is now given to understand, once for all, that America has taken her place again squarely on the side of the allies; that aid and comfort are no longer to be looked for from this side of the Atlantic, and that, while American representatives on the supreme council and the reparations commission may counsel moderation, they will not constitute themselves champions of Germany's position.

The allies now know that they may count upon full and complete American support in their ultimate decisions, if those decisions are found to be reasonable and just; that American professions of sympathy are sincere, and that American interests are, after all, firmly interlocked with the interests of Europe.

Pressing for Disarmament

NOW that America again has associated itself with the pending settlement of affairs in Europe, a favorable opportunity is given it to press for disarmament. As long as this government maintained its aloofness from the affairs of Europe and the isolationists in this country were able to dominate foreign policies, it was difficult to convince Europe that the American people sincerely wished relief from the burdens of a great army and a powerful navy.

At last the conviction is firmly established in the American mind that the staggering load of taxation cannot be eased from the shoulders of the people of this or any other country as long as vast outlays are provided for armaments. A few rat holes may be plugged up, a few thousand government clerks may be discharged and a little money saved by departmental reorganization, but this, in the aggregate, is negligible in comparison with the military and naval budgets.

The Harding administration has been bitterly and perhaps prematurely assailed for its opposition to disarmament moves on the part of Congress. It now appears that the President was reserving his efforts in that direction until he could deal directly with the other armed powers and associate with them once more as a friend and ally.

If the new American policy disillusion Germany as to American sympathies, reassures the allies as to our future attitude and inaugurates a movement for disarmament, it will command the applause of the country at large.

The Federal Trade Commission took Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, at his suggestion and investigated the activities of that concern, with the result that it has filed a formal complaint against the corporation and eleven subsidiary companies, alleging unfair competition in interstate commerce. However, the commission divided 3 to 2 in voting for issuance of the complaint. That division alone will give the lawyers twenty years' time in which to combat the justice of the complaint in the courts.

Up With the Times

By B. O. B.

Nothing particularly strange about Richmond men's sending for liquor catalogue. That's the only thing he has to remind him of the time when the government didn't regulate everything except dominoes.

After the famous blacker's escape, Secretary Baker wouldn't see Ansell and Ansell couldn't see Bergdall. That's the latest chapter in the thrilling War Department story, "Searching for Hidden Gold."

With Great Britain supporting the American war against Japan, Japan is likely to quit yapping about it.

Carpenter says better man will win—Headline. Maybe he did, but well wage a 55-cent dollar to the well-known hole in a doughnut, that what he really said was, "The best man will win."

Now, if that had been a "white mule" the police dug up over in Chesterfield County, instead of just a plain, dandy one, we wonder if the corpus delicti would not have been treated with more respect.

Our own fact of learning speaks of Mrs. Hutchins as the wife of the "fire magnet." That, of course, is what attracted her.

Hardly seems possible that recent rain damaged Eastern States strawberries crop 75 per cent, when the frosts already had damaged them 100 per cent. They must be trying to climb into the same class with Georgia peaches.

In solving its Cabinet difficulties, Germany should try one of the Hoover brand.

Even the "mermaid sneeze" gown, the latest fable among women, gives hope that at last they are to be sheathed in something.

Friend brought us 32-year-old ham sandwich, but in a moment of thoughtlessness forgot to bring along its natural concomitant of the days when "ham and" was merely a prelude to "draw one."

General March says the American army is determined to retake Bergdall. It will be recalled that the same army once was determined to catch Villa.

What's this? Women in Washington suspended from government employ for betting on horse racing. Some one would better present the Public Printer with a copy of the well-known amendment that gave women their rights.

With the French betting a million a day at the race track, one is inclined to doubt their desperate need of the German reparations money.

Richmond is nothing but "Blue" these reunion days, but it is not the same shade that makes our Sundays long and dreary.

When a Paris butcher is convicted of profane-tearing, he is compelled to display the sign "guilty" on the door of his shop. The which is suggested to Richmond as an effective weapon against the gougiers.

Secretary of the Navy Denby has enlarged his sea-going vocabulary with the word "rot," but he will have to travel a long way yet before he can realize in the same class with Charles Dawes, of the army.

Echoes From Down Home

Now that the price of tobacco has dropped to a bottom the smoker discovers that his cigar cost is made up largely of labor and overhead items.—Winston-Salem Journal.

Sometimes we reach the point where we regard the alleged peace between the countries of the world as merely resting and not wholly at peace.—Durham Herald.

Hardly any two of the grave and reverend gentlemen of the Supreme Court seem to agree exactly as to the legal bearings of the way in which Newberry got into the Senate; but none of them comes right out and commands the example he has set.—Greensboro News.

That was a very daring husband who ran against his wife for alderman in Red Springs. Of course she was elected. His chivalry and gallantry compels him to congratulate her and the town.—Raleigh News and Observer.

One reason the country's suffering from a housing shortage is that all the autos have to be housed.—Asheville Citizen.

A correspondent forecasts the election of John T. Adams of Iowa as chairman of the Republican National Committee "to succeed Will Hays." Mr. Adams may be elected, but he won't succeed Will Hays by a long shot. It can't be done.—Wilmington Star.

It is generally a grave secret when a train is late as to the cause and probable time of arrival, but the Pennsylvania road has ordered that henceforth passengers shall be given intelligent and accurate information on the subject. As the passenger is the fellow directly interested he will hope that other roads will have a heart and cut out the profound secrecy about late trains.—Raleigh Times.

The same wintry blasts that are playing hob with the trucking, the gardening and the fruit are also blighting the young and tender baseball season with a financial withering from which it cannot entirely recover.—Greensboro Record.

Health Talks by Dr. Brady

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Rickety Children. No clearly defined line can be drawn between health and disease. No actual distinction can be made between "functional" and "organic." In a very rough way people are said to be "well" or "healthy" when they are anywhere from 70 to 95 per cent healthy. Almost all of us are more or less dead, whether we know or acknowledge it or not. Death never happens suddenly. Breakdowns never come without warning. We simply ignore the warnings. Organic disease is functional disease from the first trifling variation from health to the last gurgle. That's the only way we know that an individual has a disease—by the evidences expressed in variation or alteration of his functions. Symptoms are altered functions.

Rickets is not merely the deformity which marks the late stage of the disease. It is also the comparatively slight functional disturbance which marks the beginning of the disease. Rickets is a defect of nutrition. It is a preventable defect.

According to competent authorities three-fourths of the infants of our cities have some degree of rickets. And, according to some careful pathological studies, in which microscopic evidence was sought, probably more than three-fourths of all the children have "latent" rickets—that is, nutritional

changes have already begun, but are as yet not discoverable by ordinary examination and have not seriously impaired the child's usual health.

I dislike nothing more than detailing the symptoms of any disease. For two reasons: (1) A lot of readers are sure to write and tell me I have "hid" their cases and will I kindly send on the prescription; (2) A lot of readers may try on the symptoms and wear them even though they do not fit at all. But with rickets it is different. I don't think any doctor can find a cure for rickets. It is worth while to prevent it, but a cure for rickets. So we must safely mention some of the earlier indications of rickets.

The child headed toward rickets becomes restless, ill-tempered, and no longer sleeps as well as usual. There is excessive sweating, especially about the head, the sweat being sour in odor. The child does not evince the desire to move about or attempt to walk that a normal child has. The complexion is pale. The flesh is flabby. The belly is distended (pot-belly) and there is excessive fermentation and gas-formation in the intestine. The child is abnormally susceptible to respiratory infections (as well as other infections), which, in the parlance of the ignorant, means that he "takes cold" easily. One of the earliest bone changes is the square look of the chest, due to prominent frontal eminences. Usually these eminences are playing with phylax that parents think of trifling importance.

Live fat, fresh raw cream or milk or butter, unpasteurized and unsterilized, is the greatest preventive of rickets.

Pure cod liver oil, a teaspoonful three times a day, is the best-known cure for rickets.

Questions and Answers

Dutch Courage.—A man is very nervous, trembling to the core. He takes a few good gulps of whisky. In no time he has control of himself. Does the whisky go to his head and affect his sensitiveness, or does it go down to the nerves from the stomach, softening them? (S. C.)

Answer.—It is Dutch courage—the alcohol benumbs his senses and his judgment, making him temporarily unconscious of his defects and permitting him to think pretty well of himself and his powers. That explains why a man under the effect of alcohol thinks he can whip every one about him—though of course he can't put up such a good fight as he would sober. Whisky prepares a man for a fight with another man just as treacherously as it would prepare him for a fight with disease. Whisky makes a man stronger headed, but weakens all his powers.

U. S. Mexican Policy Takes Form

By Ralph M. Turner.

United News Staff Correspondent. WASHINGTON, May 9.—As the administration's policy on Mexico begins to take form, the advisability of early action toward that country becomes more apparent at the State Department.

Not only for the sake of protecting American interests in Mexico, but from the standpoint of saving the internal situation in the Southern republic, officials here are leaning to the belief that the United States should suggest a basis of relationship between the two countries. The impressions growing, moreover, that if both the United States and Mexico are to establish friendly relations from the present situation, action must be taken without delay.

The delicacy of the situation is emphasized in late advice from Mexico, which indicates growing discontent with the Obregon administration. None of the disgruntled elements constitute a menace to the Federal government, according to reports received here, but they are waiting eagerly for the first sign of weakness on Obregon's part.

Information reaching Washington indicates Obregon is in a difficult position. He would like to obtain the recognition of the United States, it is reported, but declines to enter a written agreement for two reasons. First, he is represented as hesitating to sign a treaty which internal political conditions may prevent him from fulfilling; and secondly, he fears that if he seemed to make concessions to the United States he would "lose face" at home and afford capital for his enemies.

Thus, the Harding administration does not wish to be put in the position of seeming to "push" Obregon, for fear further trouble will be precipitated below the Rio Grande.

It is realized, at the same time, that Obregon needs the recognition and aid of the United States and that unless he receives this support within a short time, a precarious situation may be created.

News of Fifty Years Ago

[From the Richmond Dispatch, May 10, 1871.]

The general registration of the voters of Richmond was brought to a close last night with the following result: Whites registered, 6,147; colored, 5,595; total, 12,042.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Missionary Society of the Second Baptist Church was held Sunday and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: J. Taylor, president; A. C. Acree, vice-president; B. D. Chalkley, corresponding secretary; H. Theodore, recording secretary; Dr. George B. Steel, treasurer, and Samuel Denoon, librarian.

Superintendent Binford announces a general holiday for all the public schools in order that the children may attend the Oakwood memorial celebration and witness the laying of the corner-stone of the memorial monument.

The following delegates left Richmond yesterday to attend the Southern Baptist convention which meets in St. Louis on Thursday: Rev. Dr. J. L. Burrows, Rev. Dr. A. E. Dickson, Rev. Dr. G. H. Garlick, Rev. N. W. Wilson, P. H. Starke, J. M. Pilecher, William Pilecher, Rev. Dr. D. Stark, and Joseph Fleet, of Richmond; Rev. J. P. Deans, of Manchester, and Rev. W. E. Hatcher and Major E. D. Branch, of Petersburg.

Seaton G. Tinsley qualified before Judge Gulson yesterday as deputy City Treasurer. The probability is that all of the uniforms for all of the Richmond military will be made of cloth manufactured by the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, and all will be of gray.

A Democrat writing to the Cincinnati Enquirer proposes this as the Democratic ticket for 1872: For President, William M. Evans, of New York; for Vice-President, Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Mrs. Davis, spent last Sunday in Lynchburg. Nearly all day there was a stream of callers at their hotel.

The sales of leaf tobacco on the Tobacco Exchange were very large yesterday and will be larger today and the remainder of the week. Bright tobaccos are selling higher than at any time in two years.

In his proclamation to the citizens of Paris, M. Thiers says the Germans declare they will mercifully resume the war unless the insurrection is at once suppressed. He closes as follows: "Gravitate and open the gates to us. The work of the cannon will then cease, and tranquility and abundance take its place. We are marching to deliver you and will be among you in a few days."

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE ON TOPICS OF THE DAY

Mr. Whitehead Issues Warning Against State Going Into Debt for Roads.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—As the election last fall the people of Virginia adopted the constitutional amendment allowing the Legislature to issue bonds for the purpose of raising money with which to improve the State highways.

The coming Legislature will have to pass on that issue. Candidates are now coming out, and now is the time for them to stand on this most important subject. Having lived through one debt fight, I believe the framers of the Constitution did wisely in placing in the Constitution the prohibition against going into debt.

I voted and did everything I could to prevent the Constitution being amended. If it had to be voted on now, I believe it would be beat. Everybody was rich last fall; they are all poor now.

But it now behooves those who think as I do, that we should stay out of debt, and pay for what we do as we go along, by our children.

The time to get busy is right now, before the candidates for the Legislature are nominated. After they are elected, unpledged, and get down to Richmond, and are wine and dined by those who are interested in saddling a huge debt on us, that will not be paid by us, our children, or our grandchildren, it will be too late.

Make the candidates say right now how they stand. And if they do not talk right, send some one else.

I will say this, with the recollection of the old debt fight before me, that I believe that the member of the Legislature that votes to put upon the people of Virginia an additional debt of \$10,000,000 or \$50,000,000 will have served his last term when the people wake up and realize what has been done to them.

I want to see the good roads made, but I want to see them made out of current funds. What real difference does it make in the life of a nation if it takes ten or fifteen years longer to do it, if when it is done, the work will be paid for?

If we have not got enough funds, tax the automobiles and trucks more; they can stand it, and they do the injury to the roads, not the wagons and buggies.

If we find out that we are fixing the roads in the wrong manner we can change the method, and there will be no load of debt upon us. If we borrow the money, and the roads are at once let out to contract, the debt will be a load around our necks. It makes no difference what the change there may be in making roads, or the circumstances of the people.

The piling up of immense debts by the State, county and city governments is one of the problems of modern times, and if not stopped, will be bound finally to lead to a repudiation of all public debts.

S. B. WHITEHEAD.

Lovington, Va., May 6, 1921.

Finds Fault With the Method.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Thinking of it, only \$2,500,000 for roads and the contracts not to be let until July 15. The State of Virginia ought to be ashamed of itself in squandering the people's money in this manner. No wonder the people are leaving the State complaining eternally about the roads, behind in education and most everything else.

A sane business man would not think of squandering \$2,500,000 of the people's money in this way. We, that is Virginia, ought to have had the bonds, all the money available, and not less than a \$20,000,000 contract already let, and the thousands of idle at work.

Eighteen years to build the roads or about \$125,000 a year, just about enough to pay the engineers, etc., should the State continue to use this method or present methods which it seems to be set on doing.

At the present rate of "lifetime-in-the-pen" methods, and all past ones of building roads, Virginia, comparatively speaking, has no roads and, any sorry to say, never will have any.

Any one who has common sense or "horse sense," favors good roads, but I am going to ask the State of Virginia, is there any way possible to get the roads? I was born in Virginia and have lived a greater portion of my life in "Old Virginia," but if this is the best the State can do in the way of all things road-building, like moving to one that is building roads.

GEO. T. BROSKE.

Richmond, Va., May 9, 1921.

Thanks From Veterans.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir—Will you kindly allow me space in your valuable paper, in behalf of the veterans of the Soldiers' Home, to thank the Sons of Veterans for the nice entertainment given us a few nights ago? Besides being entertained by Professor Miller's quartette, we were served with ice cream, cake and cigars, all of which we enjoyed very much.

I would also like to say that our good mother, Mrs. Esther Jones, is still providing us with good meals that we relish. We appreciate her thoughtfulness and hope she may be able to keep up the good work. Mrs. Fankhurst, Mrs. Jones' assistant, is also well qualified to fill her position in looking after the comfort of the Old Yets and keeping their rooms and beds in sanitary condition.

In this connection I would not forget to mention our new superintendent, Mr. W. C. Herbert, a grandson of an old Confederate veteran. We and him a nice, congenial gentleman, easy to approach. Already some improvements have been made and he saw service on the Mexican border and after his return to Richmond volunteered in the world war.

T. A. LACY.

Richmond, Va., May 9, 1921.

Licensed to Marry.

Clerk Walter Christian has issued marriage licenses to Fletcher Johnson and Julia Crenshaw, Jack Britt and Ethel Gunn, R. G. Post and Gertrude J. Bonse, Charles T. Walke and Vera L. Davenport, Bernard Lumsden and Dora M. Robins.

The Weather

(Furnished by U. S. Weather Bureau.)

Forecast: Virginia—Rain today; tomorrow increasing cloudiness, followed by showers.

North Carolina—Fair today; tomorrow increasing cloudiness, followed by showers.

Local Temperature Yesterday: 3 p. m. 73; 6 p. m. 75; 9 p. m. 77; Minimum temperature to 8 p. m. 75; Mean temperature for 24 hours 75; Normal temperature yesterday 75; Precipitation yesterday 0.00; Excess since January 1.00; Excess since January 1.00.

Local Rainfall: Rainfall 24 hours ending 5 p. m. 0.00; Excess since January 1.00; Excess since January 1.00.

Local Observations at 8 p. m. Yesterday: 8 Wind direction, southwest; weather at 8 p. m. clear.

Special Data: Temperature, dry bulb, 60; 74; 77; Maximum temperature, wet bulb, 50; 52; 54; Relative humidity, 50; 43; 32.

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.

City	Temp.	Wind	Weather
Asheville	68	7	Clear
Atlanta	70	10	Clear
Baltimore	68	10	Clear
Boston	68	10	Clear
Buffalo	68	10	Clear
Chicago	68	10	Clear
Cincinnati	68	10	Clear
Cleveland	68	10	Clear
Dallas	68	10	Clear
Denver	68	10	Clear
Des Moines	68	10	Clear
Detroit	68	10	Clear